FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Stalin said war not inevitable, scored West, UN. Allies stopped Red drive, counterattacked in Korea. Top U.S. military men opposed limiting troops to Europe. Died: André Gide, French Nobel Prize-winning novelist.*

Domestic News: *Pres. Truman submitted a plan to abolish rule of RFC by 5-man board. Labor continued boycott of Wage Stabilization Board. Air Force over-recruiting denounced by Senators. Used car prices were frozen, steel for cars cut 20%. First phase of plan for atom-powered plane completed. 10, including 6 top stars, held in N.Y. basketball "fixes."*

STALIN STATEMENT

Sees World War Possibility. Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, making his first major statement on world disputes in 2 years, said Feb. 16 that world war is not inevitable "at the present time" but "may become inevitable."

He declared the UN will be beaten in Korea if it doesn't give in to the Chinese Reds, that UN troops in Korea don't believe in their cause and won't fight and that the UN is "headed for disintegration" because it is turning into a "weapon of aggression." He denied that Russia started the East-West arms race by not demobilizing after World War II and urged "the people" throughout the world to get behind the Red "peace" campaign and thwart "the warmongers." He did not mention Germany.

The U.S.-British reply to Stalin: Russia has taken an aggressive course ever since the last world war, is worried now about defections within its satellite empire, may have brought out the Stalin statement to "justify" a new armed attack. The U.S., Britain and France demanded that Russia agree to answer questions in a Big 4 meeting about the excessive rearming of its satellites in East Europe.

Stalin's statement came in the form of an interview with *Pravda*, Moscow Communist Party organ. Last time Stalin, now 71, issued a pronouncement on world affairs was Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1949, when he told an INS newsman he was willing to confer with Pres. Truman on a U.S.-Soviet peace arrangement.*

Interview. The question-&-answer-type interview with Stalin published in *Pravda* Feb. 16 covered 5 subjects as follows:

Arms Race—Stalin called a recent statement by British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee that Russia did not demobilize after World War II "a slander against the Soviet Union." (Attlee told Commons in London Jan. 26 that Russia kept World War II armies intact, has 175 divisions now.) Stalin said: "The whole world" knows Russia demobilized in 3 stages from 1945 to early 1948. If Attlee "were competent in financial or economic science," he would know Russia would be bankrupt had it maintained a huge arms program while carrying out postwar programs to "develop civilian industry to the full, launch great construction projects" such as hydroelectric works, carry out "systematic price reduction for consumer goods" and make huge investments in "restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders." [See pp. 45N, 8N] It is the U.S. that has gone in for "an arms race" at the expense of civilian economy. Attlee has shown he is not for peace by spurning Soviet bids in the UN for a Big 5 peace pact, "reduction of armaments" and "prohibition of atomic weapons,'" and by barring a pro-Soviet "peace congress" from Britain last year. [See p. 35J; Vol. X, 384D, 374M-N]

Korean War Outcome—"If Britain and the U.S. reject finally the proposals made by the People's [Communist] Govt. of China, the war in Korea can only end in a defeat of the interventionists [Allies]." [See pp. 58F, 41D, 14D-F; Vol. X, 322C]

U.S., British Troops in Korea—U.S. and British generals and officers are "in no way worse" than those of any other countries. But American and British troops, who "showed themselves in the best light" against Germany and Japan, are fighting poorly in Korea because they "regard the war against Korea and China as unjust." "It is difficult to convince the soldiers that the U.S.A. is entitled to defend its security on the territory of Korea and at the frontiers of China, whereas China and Korea have no right to defend their security on their own territory or at the frontiers of their states . . ."

UN Condemnation of Red China—A "shameful decision . . . the UN Organization, created as the bulwark for preserving peace, is being turned into an instrument of war, into a means for unleashing a new world war." It is "taking the inglorious road of the League of Nations . . . burying its moral prestige and dooming itself to disintegration." It should have condemned the U.S., which "appropriated" Formosa and "invaded" Korea. 10 North Atlantic and 20 Latin American states form the "aggressive core" of the UN. [See pp. 50G, 33C]

Possibility of War—". . . At the present time it cannot be considered inevitable." But U.S., British and French "aggressive forces . . . billionaires and millionaires who regard war as an item of income which gives them colossal profits" are "thirsting for a new war." "Peace will be preserved" if "the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands." But "war may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies." "That is why the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers is now of first rate importance." Russia will "pursue a policy of averting war and maintaining peace." [See p. 28D; Vol. X, 249N, 162A]

British, U.S. Replies. Stalin's attack on Attlee and Britain was answered Feb. 17 when the British sent Moscow a formal note on another matter: Russia's latest charge that the Atlantic pact and West German armament plans violate the Anglo-Russian pact of 1942 [see p. 27P]. Russia may have "demobilized a number of men from the wartime peak" but its "forces remain far superior in numbers to those of all the Western powers put together," Britain said. It said it had become "slowly and unwillingly" convinced since 1945 that Russia was ignoring the Anglo-Soviet treaty and trying to "undermine the independence of the free nations of Western Europe."

*Pres. Truman refused to consider a 2-way "deal" with Stalin to carve up the world, said every country must have a voice in negotiations affecting its fate. He refused to see Stalin anywhere except Washington, demanded that Russia give concrete demonstrations of peaceful intentions through the UN, Foreign Ministers Council, Allied Occupation Councils and other international bodies. No conference was held and neither Stalin nor Truman has proposed one since. [See p. 29B; Vol. IX, 33B-34E, 137D]

"Same old malarkey" was the popular response to Stalin's statement by U.S. Congressmen Feb. 16. The State Dept. said Feb. 17 that Stalin's words were "an attempt to regain lost ground" for communism on both sides of the Iron Curtain, may have been motivated by a "spate of purges and defections" in the Cominform sphere, laid a propaganda foundation for a "World Peace Council" meeting in East Berlin Feb. 21-24. (Italian Leftwing Socialist Pietro Nenni, chairman of the Berlin meeting, asked Feb. 21 that it adopt a program corresponding to the points made in Stalin's interview. A Chinese Red spokesman at the meeting called Feb. 22 for a Big 5 peace parley with the Reds representing China but reiterated that UN condemnation of Red China blasted hopes for a Korean truce.) State's Voice of America and Morse-code Wireless Bulletin broadcast around the clock Feb. 17-18 that Stalin had been forced to take over from his "puppets and stooges to propagandize the world with the fake charges and claims of the Kremlin." In connection with Atlantic defense hearings in the Senate Feb. 19, State and the Armed Forces said Russia had 35 armored or mechanized divisions in Germany and Poland, 175 to 200 Soviet divisions (12,000-14,000 men each) in service. [See pp. 59A, 42A-B]

West on Big 4 Talks. Continuing the prolonged exchange of notes about a Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting, the U.S., Britain and France made this proposal to Moscow Feb. 19 (notes published Feb. 20): Hold a preliminary conference in Paris March 5 to seek agreement on the agenda for a Forgn. Ministers meeting later in Washington. The West said the Big 4 must discuss not only German issues but other "causes of international tension"—especially the "existing level of armaments," including those of Russia and "nations under its control." The West again blamed world tension on Russia's "general attitude" since World War II, pointed out that Russia has raised the armaments issue in protesting Atlantic and West German defense plans, hence should be willing to discuss it. [See pp. 41K-42B]

Other Reaction. The Stalin interview was played up by the Communist press throughout the world as a pattern for peace. UN delegates in Lake Success, N.Y. debated among themselves whether Stalin's statement on Korea meant Russian forces will enter the war or the Reds want to continue negotiations based on Red China's latest terms for a truce. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross charged Feb. 17 that Russia is "in revolt against the UN" and its collective security concept. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, in Santiago, Chile Feb. 19, said there was a "fair chance" for peace. Gen. Douglas MacArthur Feb. 20, on Stalin's promise the Reds will win in Korea: "Everything is going fine" for UN forces and Stalin's "comrades will have to do lots better than they have yet done to prove him a prophet." Stalin's line was generally denounced in the West European press Feb. 18. Many noted his omission of any reference to Germany or the Balkans, where large Cominform armies confront Yugoslavia.

KOREA

Red Drive Fails, UN Leaders Optimistic. A Chinese Communist attempt to break through the UN front in central Korea was abandoned Feb. 18, and North Koreans failed 2 days later when they tried to drive around the U.S. 8th Army's east flank. The UN then started a general counter-offensive.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, 8th Army commander, reported Feb. 19 the Reds were trying to "disengage" from battle. Gen Douglas MacArthur scoffed Feb. 20 at a statement by Soviet Premier Stalin that the UN is doomed to defeat in Korea [see p. 58D]. British Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell told Commons in London Feb. 20 the Reds had been "checked and mastered" and the Korean situation was "far more favorable than seemed possible" 2 months ago, when the Chinese were driving south. South Korean Premier John M. Chang called the area below the present front "perfectly safe" from Red conquest Feb. 18, said many non-Communists among 145,000 North Korean prisoners may be freed. [See pp. 50A, H, 35B-C]

In this week's fighting, the Chinese began to withdraw Feb. 18 from the Chipyong-Yoju-Wonju triangle where they were stopped in an assault begun last week. An estimated 20,000 Korean Reds attacked the 8th Army's right flank during a blizzard Feb. 18 and got to within 4 miles of Chechon, southeast of Wonju. But UN troops, tanks, artillery and planes routed the North Koreans in the next 2 days. MacArthur visited the Wonju area Feb. 20, declared himself "clearly satisfied" with the situation, ordered his forces to counterattack on a 60-mile front. The UN claimed recovery of the Chechon "bulge" Feb. 21, had advanced 12 miles Feb. 22 in a new drive north of Wonju and Chipyong.

Meanwhile UN troops in the west held a solid foothold along the south bank of the Han near Seoul Feb. 22. [See p. 49D-J]

Parallel Dispute Dies Down. MacArthur said during his visit to the front Feb. 20 he would "not arbitrarily execute authority to recross the 38th Parallel" inasmuch as the question "continues to arouse public discussion." South Koreans at the parallel on the east coast pulled back to Kangnung Feb. 18. It was revealed Feb. 22 that British and Australian warships had pulled out of the UN naval force, including the *U.S.S. Missouri*, raiding the North Korean east coast from Wonsan to Tanchon. Sentiment in Britain was still overwhelmingly for keeping UN forces below the 38th Parallel. [See pp. 49K-50B]

Red Losses, Reinforcements. *The Hindustan Times'* Arthur Moore said in New Delhi Feb. 17 after visiting Peking that the Chinese Reds were worried about their casualties in Korea. He heard that Manchurian hospitals were overtaxed with wounded, also that Red China was running short of gasoline. But he reported in a *New York Times* article Feb. 22 the Chinese were better satisfied under the Reds than under Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. MacArthur said Feb. 20 Red losses were "among the bloodiest of modern times," had cost Red China some of its best troops. The Nationalist press on Formosa said Feb. 20 it had learned the Chinese Reds recently sent 150,000 more troops to Korea, 150,000 more reserves to Manchuria, obtained 500 more Soviet jet fighters to raise their air force to 900 planes. [See p. 50D]

Promotions: (Feb. 15) Lt. Gen. John B. Coulter, 60, as Deputy 8th Army Commander [see p. 50F]; 10th Corp. Commander Edward M. Almond to Lt. Gen. [see Vol. X, p. 414L]; Blackshear M. Bryan to Maj. Gen. and 24th Div. command; Charles D. Palmer to Maj. Gen. and First Cavalry Div. command succeeding Maj. Gen. Hobart R. Gay, new 4th Army Dep. Comdr. at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. [See Vol. X, p. 226L]

(Feb. 19) British Vice Adm. William G. Andrews to succeed U.S. Rear Adm. Allan E. Smith as commander of the 8-nation UN Task Force 95 [see Vol. X, p. 337E]; Col. John (Mike) Michaelis, heroic leader of the 27th (Wolfhound) Regiment, nominated Brig. Gen. by Pres. Truman. [See Vol. X, p. 338H]

OTHER FAR EASTERN DEVELOPMENTS

Red China. In a broadcast on the first anniversary of the Russia-Red China treaty of alliance, Chinese Red Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai said Feb. 14 the pact created an "invincible" Russo-Chinese force and brought China much economic aid. Moscow announced Feb. 10 it had transferred a number of Manchurian industrial plants (virtually no heavy industries mentioned) to Chinese ownership. [See Vol. X, pp. 421E, 49C]

(Recent domestic actions by Red China: Assumed control of all foreign missionary institutions Jan. 14, took over the U.S.-supported Peking Union Medical College Jan. 21 and Yenching U. Feb. 13; revalued the Chinese dollar at 23,000 to $1 U.S. Jan. 26.) [See Vol. X, pp. 422P, 414A]

Japanese Treaty Talks. John Foster Dulles and the External Affairs Secys. of Australia (Percy C. Spender) and New Zealand (Frederick W. Doge) agreed in a conference in Canberra Feb. 16-18 that a "power vacuum" must not be left in Japan by failure to provide for its defense in a peace treaty. Dulles left Tokio Feb. 10. In Manila Feb. 12 he implied that the Philippines' $4 billion reparations demand is too high. [See p. 41G]

Colombo Parley. A British Commonwealth Consultative Com. meeting in Colombo, Ceylon Feb. 13-20 found that $2 billion in U.S. or other outside financing is needed to carry out the $5.5 billion, 6-year Colombo Plan for economic development of South and Southeast Asian countries. Canada offered Feb. 19 to contribute $25 million the first year and urged that the U.S. make a substantial contribution. U.S. State Secy. Acheson commented Feb. 21 that the U.S. is planning a $250 million Point 4 program of technical aid to South and East Asia, hence does not intend to furnish any money through the Colombo plan. [See Vol. X, p. 423B]

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India's Preventive Detention law under which Red and other subversives may be held without trial was extended a year by the Indian Parliament Feb. 19. [See p. 51C; Vol. X, 181P]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Senate Hears Troop Need. Top diplomatic and military officials of the U.S. urged the Senate not to prevent or restrict use of American troops in defense of West Europe. Testimony in joint Forgn. Affairs-Armed Services Com. hearings:

State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said Feb. 16 the Atlantic pact countries in Europe (U.S., Canada excluded) will "double" their armed forces "in the next year" and are making a good defense effort. (They now have an estimated 2,103,000 men under arms, 1,498,000 ground troops.) He denied the Truman Admin. has made a binding "commitment" to send troops to Europe, said the Atlantic pact does not make it obligatory but the present situation calls for it. [See Vol. IX, pp. 89E-J, 90K-L]

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman, said Feb. 16: Reinforcement of Europe with 4 more U.S. divisions—100,000 men—would "immeasurably improve" Europe's chances to fight off a Soviet attack, protect the 2 U.S. divisions now in Germany. He would order still more men to Europe in an emergency, provided they would create "a complete deterrent" to a Red push and the Europeans were "doing enough." He would rather have U.S. planes based in Europe and Africa than in the U.S. alone to combat Red aggression. It "will require American divisions" to hold overseas bases. [See p. 30A-B]

The Senators heard Feb. 19 from the service Chiefs of Staff—Army Gen. J. Lawton Collins, AF Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman. All opposed a Congressional ceiling or ratio system for use of U.S. troops in Europe. Collins said: "It would be impossible to prevent" the Reds from overrunning West Europe if there were no U.S. troops there "no matter what air and sea power we could bring against them." Vandenberg agreed that air and sea forces alone could not protect West Europe from Red invasion. [See p. 27E-F]

3 other AF generals who testified later indorsed the troops-for-Europe principle but laid greater stress on air power. Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, AF Strategic Bombing Command chief, said Feb. 21 "not enough" was being done to build up the country's force of big bombers (B36s, etc.), called strategic bombing "the only effective weapon we have at present," doubted the West could marshal the power to prevent Russia from overrunning West Europe early in a war.

Lt. Gen. Ennis Whitehead, chief of the Air Defense Command, said Feb. 22 he lacks the "minimum" force of planes to insure fulfillment of his task: defense of the continental U.S. from air attack. Gen. Carl Spaatz, retired AF Chief of Staff, recommended 250 air groups instead of the 95 now planned.

The hearings concerned a resolution offered by Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) to hold up sending more troops to Europe until Congress decides whether it should control their use. 8 witnesses Feb. 20 supported curbing or preventing use of U.S. troops in Europe. They represented the Progressive Party, the pacifist Maryland Com. for Peace, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies which want Congress to control use of troops abroad and emphasis placed on Western Hemisphere defense. [See p. 50J-P; Vol. X, 302H, 133P]

Churchill Objects to U.S. Admiral. Winston Churchill objected in the British House of Commons Feb. 22 to the choice of Adm. William F. Fechteler, U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commander-in-Chief, as Commander-in-Chief of Allied naval forces in the Atlantic. Churchill asked, "Was there no British Admiral capable of discharging these functions?" He said a Briton should get the naval post if U.S. Gen. Eisenhower is land commander. Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee promised to "look into the matter." The international Atlantic pact Defense Com. picked Fechteler. [See p. 53B; Vol. X, 406F-G, 37M]

Anti-Red Propaganda. Voice of America and other U.S. Govt. information services, which contemplate expansion to a combined staff of 13,000 persons, should be independent of the State Dept., Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) said in asking the Senate Feb. 19 to study the information program. He once directed it as Asst. State Secy. [See Vol. X, pp. 415L, 366H]

The "Voice" began daily broadcasts in Lithuanian Feb. 16.

Friends of Fighters for Russian Freedom, organized in New York Feb. 18, will try to get U.S. friendship appeals to the Russian people "over the heads of the Kremlin" and enlist U.S. support for anti-Communist elements in the USSR. Sponsors: AFL's Matthew Woll, Socialist Norman Thomas, Leo Cherne of Freedom House, Mrs. Ivan (grandson of Leo) Tolstoy, Dr. Harry Gideonse, Brooklyn College pres. [See pp. 52C, 19G-H]

European Recovery Program is being geared to defense requirements and West Europe will try to increase industrial and farm output by $100 billion a year, ECA Admin. William C. Foster said in Washington Feb. 20 after a visit to Europe. [See p. 28M; Vol. X, 406G] . . . **SHAPE's** permanent headquarters will be on a 60-acre hunting preserve outside Paris donated by French Pres. Vincent Auriol Feb. 19. [See Vol. X, 415J] . . . **Italy,** said to have been offered $375 million worth of U.S. help to build up its arms production the next 18 months, should be freed of World War II treaty limitations on its armed forces, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.) said Feb. 18. [See p. 51A] . . . **Poland** was revealed Feb. 17 to have asked Belgium, Holland and Denmark to help block plans to rearm West Germany. [See p. 15G] . . . **Canada** has given arms, ammunition and other military supplies to Belgium and will contribute a 7,000-man RCAF contingent to an 11-squadron North Atlantic air division in Europe, it was announced Feb. 8-9. [See p. 42L]

Yugoslavia can put 1.5 million men (10% of the population) under arms if the country is invaded, will accept Western arms aid only if attacked, Marshal Tito said in a speech to his Elite Guard troops in Belgrade Feb. 17. [See p. 53N] . . . **British** Communist Party has been hit with "Titoist" defections similar to those in Italy and France, labor leaders Norman Kennedy, Will Row and Harry Weaver having resigned from the CP, a London report said Feb. 17. [See pp. 53L, 3G] . . . **French** police arrested 550 of about 3,000 Communist-led demonstrators who rioted in Paris Feb. 15 against German participation in a West European arms conference. [See pp. 53H, 27M]

UNITED NATIONS

Palestine. The UN-Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Comm. in Jerusalem settled a new outcropping of disputes between Israel and Jordan over observance of the Palestine Armistice Feb. 14. A disputed road between Beersheba and Elath was divided between the 2 sides; both countries condemned and promised to curb "wanton killing" by armed civilian gangs in border territory; both agreed to let the UN chairman of the commission decide how emergency complaints will be taken up. [See p. 10G; Vol. X, 392L, 339P]

A UN Gen. Assembly Committee reported in Lake Success, N.Y. Feb. 2 that it had obtained pledges totaling only $882,000 from 12 countries (outside the U.S. and Britain) toward a $55 million fund sought for relief of Arab refugees from Palestine. (The U.S. has promised to match combined contributions by other countries up to a $25 million maximum. Britain has offered 16% up to an $8 million maximum. Thus other countries must give $22 million if the entire Arab DP relief budget is raised.) [See Vol. X, p. 392L]

World Economic Study. Production increased during 1948-50 in the U.S. and other highly industrialized countries but declined in underdeveloped areas, according to a *UN World Economic Report* published Feb. 19. India and Mexico were among countries showing a production decline. Other items: total world exports in Jan.-June 1950 were 13% above the 1937 and 1948 levels and the world was much less dependent on U.S. goods than at any time since World War II; inflation has become a global problem since the Korean war broke out, remains a problem in Red China; China and South Korea are among the countries comprising about 1/3 of the world population where the annual per capita income is less than $50; Israel is the only Asian country with over $200 a year. [See pp. 16A-B, 8N]

U.S. Senators Criticize Spending. "Excessive and unwarranted" spending on staff operations and duplication of services by different agencies was criticized Feb. 17 by a U.S. Senate subcommittee that studied the UN's use of $856,934,474 during 1946-50. The U.S. furnished $423,956,167 of the funds used by the UN and its agencies during the period. The Senators noted that Russia's refusal to cooperate with UN agencies had thrown staff costs out of balance with accomplishments in many cases. They also said that "economic and social achievements of the UN system have more than justified its existence." [See Vol. X, p. 408C]

News-freedom pact text drawn up by a 15-nation committee in a 3-week session ended Feb. 7 was opposed by the U.S. and

Russia for opposite reasons. The U.S. held that the new draft, like an old one discarded last year, provided too many reasons for restricting freedom of information. Britain disliked the new text for the same reason. Russia complained that it lacked restrictions against "warmongering" and did not condemn "private press monopolies." [See p. 15P] . . . **Pacts signed:** Anti-prostitution pact by Yugoslavia Feb. 6 (8th signer) [see Vol. X, p. 423N]; UNESCO pact to eliminate customs barriers on books, newspapers, other educational and scientific materials, by Iran Feb. 9 (19th signer). [See Vol. X, p. 393G] . . . **Intl. Civil Aviation Org.** convention on international settlement of damage claims resulting from airplane accidents was drawn up in Mexico City in a meeting ended Jan. 23. [See Vol. X, pp. 393G, 187G] . . . **Technical aid** from the UN has been requested by 55 countries under the $20,046,552 program adopted last year, it was reported Feb. 1. Last year's UN expenditures on technical aid (from Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie Jan. 30): $1,316,000. [See Vol. X, pp. 393E, 187E] . . . **Hungary's** withdrawal from the Food & Agriculture Org. (effective in one year) was announced Feb. 7. [See Vol. X, pp. 164A, 131L] . . . **Ethiopia** received another $1.4 million Intl. Bank loan Feb. 19 to expand its telephone and telegraph system. The country (pop. 14 million) has fewer than 2,000 phones. [See Vol. X, pp. 392G, 291E-F] . . . **Construction work** on the Gen. Assembly building in Manhattan started Feb. 15, will be finished in mid-1952. [See p. 3H] . . . **Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair** of Canada was elected chairman of the 26-nation Intl. Children's Emergency Fund Board in Lake Success Feb. 9 to succeed Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of Poland. Poland's term on the board has expired. [See Vol. X, p. 392P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Submits RFC Plan. Pres. Truman reversed himself Feb. 19 and submitted a reorganization plan to Congress to abolish the RFC's present 5-man board and name a single administrator at $17,500 a year. The RFC would remain independent. Congress last year defeated his plan to place it in the Commerce Dept. 3 of the 5 RFC directors were recently criticized by Sen. J. William Fulbright's (D., Ark.) Banking subcommittee for allegedly showing favoritism in lending money, but the President renominated the entire board Feb. 12 in a move that was later interpreted as pro forma only so they could draw their pay until Congress acts on his new plan. It goes into effect in 60 days unless rejected by either house. It provides for a deputy administrator, a loan policy board and a loan review board. The policy board would consist of the administrator and his deputy, the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury and a 5th member to be selected by the President. The review board would have 5 RFC employes. Sen. Fulbright praised the plan. [See p. 51F]

The Senator's subcommittee questioned George D. Sax, alleged "king of the punchboard industry" and owner of the Saxony Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla. Feb. 19 about a $1.5 million RFC loan to the hotel which was repaid. Fulbright said the loan "was not a legitimate use of public funds."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R., Mo.) demanded Feb. 15 that the Justice Dept. order a grand jury investigation of "seemingly multitudinous criminal acts" disclosed by the Fulbright subcommittee. He cited "at least 21 serious violations" of federal statutes by the RFC. W. Elmer Harber, who became RFC chairman 6 months ago and was not singled out in the subcommittee's report, disclosed Feb. 16 that the RFC has instituted a series of reforms to bar "influence peddlers," require at least 3 of the agency's directors to approve all loans over $1 million and prohibit borrowing companies from employing RFC personnel who helped them get loans.

Reuben E. Hartman of Mobile, Ala., founder and president of the Mobile Paper Mill Co., charged Feb. 20 that Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D., Ala.) and RFC officials forced him out of his own firm. They conditioned a 1948 loan of $750,000 on his selling 40% of his stock (par value $640,000) to 4 of Boykin's children and 2 associates for $32,000, he said. He charged that later he was forced out and the company was sold last year for failing to meet its debt payments. Boykin denied the charge.

Inspects New Arms. Pres. Truman witnessed the nation's newest weapons at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Feb. 17 and said: ". . . We are putting forth all these efforts for peace and not with any idea of destroying any other nation or any other government." Items he saw: the Army's new T-41 light Bulldog tank, formally christened the Walker Bulldog after the late Gen. Walton H. Walker [see p. 3A]; a T-34 Russian tank captured in Korea; a new 7-pound .30-caliber rifle with 20-round magazine which may replace the standard 9-pound Garand; a .60-caliber machine gun; a 57-mm. recoilless anti-tank rifle, and a remote-control drone tank. [See p. 51K-L]

Urges Unity, Sacrifice. Addressing a Masonic breakfast meeting in Washington Feb. 21, the President urged national unity and some sacrifice "from the President . . . to the laborer who digs in the trench" to "meet the serious situation with which we are faced." He says the U.S. is now approaching a position where war can be prevented. [See p. 43J]

Appointments. (Feb. 19) Charles E. Bohlen, U.S. Min. in Paris to be counselor of the State Dept. [See Vol. IX, p. 172A] William D. Pawley, ex-Amb. to Peru and Brazil named special assistant by State Secy. Dean Acheson. [See Vol. X, p. 120P]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in Chicago Feb. 16 that Pres. Truman's recent public flares of temper were "unfortunate" but it must be remembered that "he is carrying the greatest load in the history of this country," not excluding any previous American President. [See p. 18E]

Mrs. Frances Veronica Donovan Jolly, a $4,600-a-year Army employe whom Congress admitted as a permanent resident from Australia by special legislation last year, is now secretary to Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, Pres. Truman's Army aide, the White House said Feb. 20. Vaughan knew her in Australia but said he had nothing to do with the private bill. She is separated from her flier husband and has taken out her first papers. [See X, 20J]

Tennessee Feb. 20 ratified the proposed amendment to limit Presidents to 2 terms. It is the 32nd state to do so. Georgia has also ratified. [See p. 51M]

CONGRESS

Reorganization Bill. The Senate Feb. 5 approved by voice vote a bill to let Pres. Truman temporarily reorganize federal agencies in the interest of national defense but gave either house authority to kill the plans within 18 days after submission. Congress has 60 days to act on permanent plans. The bill thus denies the President the blanket war powers he asked for but could speed up reorganization. It went to the House. [See p. 6J]

Savings Bonds Bill. The House Feb. 6 passed a bill permitting holders of Series E defense bonds (total outstanding: $35 billion) to hold them for an additional 10 years at an average 2.9% yearly interest for the period, same as the first 10 years. The measure went to the Senate. [See p. 39A]

Immigration Bills. The House Feb. 19 passed and sent to the Senate 4 bills on naturalization and immigration: (1) to restore citizenship to 3,000 to 4,000 Americans who lost their citizenship by voting in Italy in 1946-48; (2) to remove the last-remaining racial bars against naturalization of 84,000 resident Japanese, 3,139 Koreans and 145 Polynesians, and (3) to permit entry of persons who were involuntarily members of Nazi, Fascist or other non-Communist organizations abroad now barred by the Internal Security Act; (4) to extend the period of entry of alien spouses and children of American servicemen. [See p. 37J-K; Vol. X, 401G]

Contract Renegotiation. The Senate Feb. 21 passed and returned to the House a bill to create a 5-man board which will renegotiate defense contracts over $500,000 for the recapture of undue profits or costs. Under a Feb. 2 Presidential order, defense contracts may now be let without competitive bidding and advertising. [See pp. 29J-K, 18C-D]

McCarthy Assailed. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Jan. 26 replaced Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) with Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) on the Executive Expenditures Com.'s (Hoey) investigating subcommittee. The move was denounced Feb. 3 by Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) and Feb. 11 by Judge Sarah T. Hughes, president of the Natl. Fed. of Business & Professional Women's Clubs. Sen. Smith criticized McCarthy's campaign against the State Dept. last year. As senior Republican on the Expenditures Com., he transferred her to a subcommittee on Govt. reorganization. Benton also pro-

tested when McCarthy, by virtue of seniority, was appointed Jan. 30 to a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Com. having jurisdiction over funds for the State Dept. Benton called McCarthy an "implacable and irresponsible enemy" of the State Dept. and a "ruthless propagandist" Feb. 1. McCarthy retorted that Benton was a defender of "the crimson clique in the State Dept." [See pp. 52D, 20K; Vol. X, 173J]

LABOR

Labor Policy Statement. The United Labor Policy Com. representing every major union except the miners met in Washington Feb. 16 and issued a manifesto denouncing the Wage Stabilization Board's 6-3 decision to limit wage gains to 10% over Jan. 15, 1950. The 3 labor members of the 9-member board resigned in protest when the decision was made Feb. 15. The Policy Com. charged that it was "dictated" by Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson, but the 3 industry members denied this, saying labor merely wanted a "higher, more inflationary 6th round of wage increases."

The Policy Com. denounced price increases, proposed tax boosts that would hit the poor harder than the rich, failure to extend rent controls which expire March 31 and the Govt.'s failure to give labor a bigger voice in the defense mobilization program. "Virtually the entire . . . program has been entrusted to the hands of a few men recruited from big business," it said. It implied a labor boycott of all other defense agencies unless the Govt. acted. [See p. 52F]

UMW Pres. John L. Lewis praised the union members for quitting Feb. 16 and said everybody should get the 20% boost he won for his United Mine Workers since Jan. 1950.

Wilson Agrees to Labor Aide. Wilson agreed Feb. 17 to let organized labor nominate a member to his top policy staff but asked that he devote "full time" to the job. In Detroit the same day the CIO UAW executive board threatened to call out its 2.5 million members if the Govt. nullifies cost-of-living contracts.

Labor Complains to President. Pres. Truman heard labor's complaints at a White House conference Feb. 19 and assured it that "the Administration was trying to work out the problem in a manner equitable for everyone without special privilege for any group." The 4 conferees: William Green, George Leighty, A. J. Hayes and Emil Rieve. Besides greater labor representation in the mobilization program, they asked that (1) existing collective-bargaining contracts tied to the cost of living will not be abrogated by the 10% wage-freeze order; (2) the Wage Stabilization Board be empowered to handle disputes (industry members oppose this); (3) control over defense manpower be returned to Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin. (Wilson named Arthur Flemming to head his Manpower Policy Com.; labor has complained that Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Wilson's assistant, is trying to run the manpower program on military lines.) [See p. 52G; Vol. X, 418H]

Wage Rule Exemptions. The Wage Stabilization Board Feb. 20 exempted religious, charitable and educational institutions which do not pay federal taxes from wage controls.

Trainmen Plead Guilty. The Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen pleaded guilty to contempt of court charges in Washington Feb. 19. It had defied court orders to end the Jan. 30-Feb. 8 strike of "sick" yard switchmen and an earlier strike in December. Fed. Judge Edward A. Tamm fined the union $50,000 for criminal contempt and $25,000 more for civil contempt. It was fined $25,000 in Chicago Feb. 9 for the December strike. [See p. 52J]

Wool Strike. 70,000 woolen and worsted workers of the CIO Textile Workers Union struck in 120 mills, mostly on the Eastern seaboard, Feb. 16 for 15¢-an-hour wage boost. The companies offered 5¢ an hour over last October's voluntary rise of 12¢. The American Woolen Co. has discontinued sales of wool for civilian use at present prices. [See Vol. X, p. 317L]

School Strike Ends. Minneapolis' 93 public schools reopened Feb. 14 after a 22-day strike by teachers, janitors and clerks. The teachers won $100-a-year pay increases, the janitors $12.50 to $22.50 more a month and the clerks $12.50 a month. 63,000 students were affected. [See Vol. VIII, p. 100D]

Raises. Bethlehem Steel Feb. 18 averted a strike by 17,000 CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in 8 east coast shipyards by agreeing to boost wage rates ranging from 18¢ for laborers to 23¢ for mechanics. The increases are subject to WSB approval. [See p. 38J; Vol. X, 425M-N]

A 9¢ hourly raise for 135,000 members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers employed by Swift, Armour and Cudahy was announced in Chicago Feb. 11. The raise also goes to members of the AFL Meat Packers Union who work for the 3 companies but is subject to WSB approval. [See Vol. X, p. 269J]

UMW Loses Case. A federal jury in Richmond, Va. Feb. 17 awarded $275,437 in damages to the Laburnum Construction Co. of Richmond against the United Mine Workers and 2 affiliates: District 50 and the United Construction Workers. The company charged that it lost a contract when the 3 unions interfered on a building project in Kentucky. [See Vol. X, p. 425M]

NLRB Decisions. (Jan. 26) Ruled 2-1 that the AFL American Fed. of Musicians has the right to force a theater to hire a local union orchestra within 60 days after it employs a "name" band. (Feb. 13) Voided 2 closed-shop contracts, one between the N.Y. State Employers Assn., a truckers' org., and the N.Y. State AFL Teamsters Council, and the other between the Red Star Express Lines of Auburn (N.Y.) and the AFL Intl. Teamsters. (Feb. 15) ordered the *N.Y. Journal-American* and the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union of N.Y. by 5-0 vote to stop discriminating against non-union men and to make up any pay lost by 8 non-union men who applied for but did not receive jobs in 1948. [See Vol. X, pp. 425M, 333L]

Ex-Rep. Mary T. Norton (D., N.J.) was appointed "womanpower" consultant in the Labor Dept. Feb. 16. She retired after the last session of Congress. [See Vol. IX, p. 21K]

ARMED FORCES

Air Force Recruiting Scored. The Senate Preparedness subcommittee Feb. 18 accused the Air Force of accepting far more enlistments than it could handle. As a result of its "greed for the best of the nation's available manpower," it filled the Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., with 68,731 men by Jan. 17 when it could handle only 20,000. Although the subcommittee found no truth in rumors of widespread deaths from pneumonia at the base, it said overcrowding resulted in failure to give the men basic training and deprived the other forces of top-flight manpower. It recommended that all the services accept men only from the draft pool and meantime the AF coordinate its enlistment program with training facilities. [See p. 51P]

Recall of 60,000 Canceled. The Air Force Feb. 19 dropped plans to recall nearly 60,000 enlisted reservists as announced Jan. 18. It said heavy enlistments—expected to total 15,000 in February—made the step necessary. AF goal: 971,000 men. [See p. 20B]

Army Slows Calls. The Army disclosed Feb. 20 that unless the world situation gets worse it will call up no more Natl. Guard divisions (it now has 6) and will slow the activization of Organized Reserves. Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Asst. Army Chief of Staff for Operations, released figures indicating that the Army will have over 1,337,000 men by March 1, including 98,000 Guardsmen, 116,000 reservists and 370,000 draftees. The Army's unofficial goal is 1.5 million-1.6 million. The 6 Guard divisions will be released after serving the period Congress sets for draftees. [See pp. 51N, 44B]

GENERAL

Puerto Ricans Sentenced. Pedro Albizu Campos, Nationalist Party leader, was convicted in San Juan Feb. 20 on the additional charge of illegal possession and use of arms and sentenced to 10¾ years in prison. Gregorio Hernandez Rivera, sole survivor of 5 men who attacked the Governor's Palace last October, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 14 to 30 years Feb. 19 for attempted murder. [See p. 52L]

Trucks to Haul Mail. The Post Office Dept. announced plans Feb. 19 to let trucking firms instead of trains haul its mail within 200 miles of big cities, to save money. [See Vol. X, p. 403C]

Dearborn Mayor Wins. Mayor Orville L. Hubbard of Dearborn won a recall election Feb. 19, 16,872 to 12,732. The issue was over his fitness for office. [See Vol. X, p. 256M]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Canada. Foreign trade figures for 1950 (issued Feb. 15): Exports totaled $3,157,100,000, a peacetime record, with $2.05

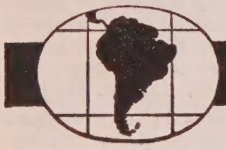
billion to the U.S. ($500 million over 1949), $470 million to Britain (off $235 million). Imports totaled $3,174,300,000, an all-time record, with $2.13 billion from the U.S. ($200 million over 1949), $404.2 million from Britain (up $96.8 million). [See p. 9E] . . . Canada's population passed 14 million last month, the Govt. reported Feb. 14. [See Vol. X, p. 78G]

Greece. Railroad freight service between Greece and Yugoslavia, interrupted during the Greek civil war, was resumed Feb. 15. [See p. 15N; Vol. X, 392N] . . . The Greek Govt. and U.S. ECA mission in Athens reported Feb. 7 that all 850,000 persons left homeless by the civil war, mostly in northern Greece, have been provided with weatherproof shelters this winter although many community shelters are overcrowded. 851 war-damaged school buildings also have been restored. [See Vol. IX, p. 82E] . . . Costas Ketaloughianis, 32, was sentenced to 2 years in prison and fined 2 million drachmas ($167) in Canea, Crete Feb. 17 for raising a private army to guard him and Tassoula Petracogeorgi, 19, now his wife and an expectant mother, from her father last August. The charge was pressed by her father, George Petracogeorgi. [See Vol. X, p. 283L]

Ireland. A 7-week strike by Irish bank tellers ended Feb. 16 after they won demands for higher wages. All Irish banks were shut down during the strike. A 7-week Irish railroad strike was settled by arbitration Jan. 28. [See p. 10F]

Philippines. Amnesty and a chance to buy their own farms were offered Filipino peasants who quit the Hukbalahap guerrilla army by Pres. Elpidio Quirino Feb. 18. 450 suspected Communist Huk agents were arrested in 7 Luzon provinces Feb. 14. [See p. 10A] . . . Taxes on imported luxury goods were raised 30%-175% Feb. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 378C]

Tonga (Friendly) Islands (pop. 47,000) in the South Pacific held a celebration Feb. 16 of the 50th anniversary of their protectorate treaty with Britain. The islands' native ruler: Queen Salote Tubou, 51, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall, weighs 280 pounds.



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Pres. Juan D. Perón said Feb. 12 that Argentina is prepared eventually to use force to win its claims on Antarctic regions now held by Britain [see Vol. X, p. 185J]. Perón reviewed a demonstration Feb. 8 of a new Pulqui jet plane built in Córdoba, Argentina with the aid of Kurt Tank, once technical director of the Focke Wulf aircraft plant in Nazi Germany and designer of the FW-190. [See pp. 10P, 56E, 46P]

Bolivia. Coalition Cabinet sworn in by Pres. Mamerto Urriolagoitia Feb. 16 in preparation for national elections May 6:

Forgn. Relations—Pedro Zilveti Arce*	Labor—Roberto Perez Paton*
Interior—José Saavedra Suarez†	Health—Felix Veintimilla‡
Defense—Luís Ponce Lozada*	Educatn.—Vicente Mendoza Lopez†
Finance—Julio Alvarado*	Agriculture—José Gil Soruco*
Economy—Domingo Ramirez*	Pub. Works—Augusto Salamanca‡

*Socialist Republican Union †Socialist ‡Ind. [See Vol. X, p. 325L]

Brazilian Govt. appointments Feb. 12: Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro as Army Chief of Staff, Luís Simoes Lopes as Bank of Brazil export-import director. [See p. 47B] . . . Cuban industrial and labor leaders have offered to let the U.S. direct use of Cuban industry and manpower to turn out goods for U.S. defense, the U.S. State Dept. reported Feb. 9. [See p. 47C; Vol. X, 407K] . . . Mexico suffered $23.2 million worth of damage to cotton, corn, sugar, citrus and vegetable crops during an early-February cold wave, the Govt estimated Feb. 19. [See pp. 40H-J, 21P] . . . Panama Natl. Assembly ratified the Org. of American States Charter, Bogotá peace pact and economic agreements Feb. 16. [See p. 21L-M; Vol. X, 325M]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Used Car Prices Frozen. The Office of Price Stabilization Feb. 21 froze prices of used cars at levels set forth in January issues of trade "guide books" but in no case may the price exceed that charged for a new model. The order takes effect March 2 and is expected to curb widespread profiteering and fraud. New car prices were frozen at Dec. 1 levels last Dec. 16. [See X, p. 410P]

The Natl. Production Authority Feb. 20 cut steel for passenger cars and other consumer durable goods 20% for the 2d quarter of this year below the average quarterly level for the first half of 1950. About 1 million tons will be saved for defense work. [See pp. 38G, 22H, K-L]

White sidewall tires were banned by the NPA Feb. 17 to conserve natural rubber. [See p. 47G]

Other Curbs. The OPS Feb. 15 ordered meat packers to roll back some prices charged wholesalers and retailers by adopting the regional instead of a national pricing system. Under the Jan. 26 freeze order, some packers had promptly raised prices in every region to the highest charged in any single area. [See p. 54B]

The NPA Feb. 16 limited the amount of lead and antimony manufacturers may accumulate and said it will start allocating high-grade manganese April 1.

The NPA Feb. 19 relaxed its ban on copper tubing for home water systems after March 1 to permit homes under construction to be finished. But it banned or limited the use of copper after April 1 in more than 50 other products, including coffee makers, freezers, waffle irons, flashlight cases, pens and soda fountains. It said Feb. 20 it would limit 2d quarter copper use to 75% of the same period in 1950, against 80% for March. [See p. 22C]

Edward P. Morgan, Washington attorney, was sworn in Feb. 21 as OPS enforcement chief. An ex-FBI agent, he succeeds Vice Adm. John H. Hoover. [See pp. 47F, 36G]

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Over $5 million)

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet	$5,854,277	$2,704,878	$9.16	$4.10
Carborundum Co.	7,530,859	1,475,038	14.79	2.90
Cincinnati Gas & Electric	[a]8,976,930	[a]8,307,385	[b]2.96	[b]3.33
Columbia Gas System	17,527,884	12,219,736	[c]1.19	[c] .87
Commercial Credit Co.	19,853,511	17,770,717	[b]8.64	[b]9.16
Dan River Mills	7,143,957	3,332,724	4.65	2.09
East. Gas & Fuel Assoc.	6,129,257	3,722,435	1.94	1.00
Ely & Walker Dry Goods	6,351,495	3,729,291	7.10	4.10
Flintkote Co.	7,703,255	5,825,579	5.83	4.33
Gen. Public Utilities	16,579,394	15,129,869	2.19	2.00
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	35,109,355	20,230,520	15.62	8.40
Halliburton Oil Well Cementing	7,875,271	6,412,093	6.00	4.89
Household Finance Corp.	11,925,914	10,123,507	4.09	3.52
Houston Lighting & Power	6,612,922	5,702,698	4.05	3.97
Imperial Tobacco of Canada	6,994,243	6,864,954	.63	.62
Kress (S.H.) & Co.	[d]12,046,641	10,048,204	5.12	4.27
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	24,752,425	20,985,002	4.82	[e]4.10
McCrory Stores Corp.	5,265,180	4,831,191	4.43	4.05
N.Y. State Electric & Gas	5,927,114	5,163,665	2.30	2.00
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	24,319,000	16,437,816	7.96	5.38
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	46,079,799	28,535,377	[e]8.80	[e]6.73
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	9,166,353	8,295,675	2.66	2.39
Public Service of Ind.	8,407,364	7,593,421	2.54	2.48
Sunshine Biscuits	7,392,350	7,832,421	7.67	7.67
U.S. Rubber Co.	[f]24,657,647	15,100,072	11.04	5.62
Western Union Tel. Co.	[g]8,935,845	[h]3,363,406	7.26	....
Woodward Iron Co.	5,273,917	5,212,305	7.48	7.39
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	37,145,133	37,161,017	3.83	3.83

[a]Balance available for common stock after preferred dividend requirements. [b]On shares outstanding at close of period. [c]On average number of shares. [d]Includes credit of $700,000 representing excess provision for federal tax on income of prior years. [e]Based on present capitalization. [f]After provision of $1 million for loss on foreign assets. [g]Includes $1,616,069 non-recurring income, other credits. [h]Net loss after $1,027,439 net profit from sale of real estate, etc.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atom Plane Project. The AF and Atomic Energy Comm. announced Feb. 22 that the first phase of the program to produce an atomic plane has been completed. The project known as NEPA—Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft—has devoted 4 years to mathematical computations and theory. Now it is ready to start blueprinting and construction of an experimental model, which may take several more years. Experts speculated that one pound of Uranium-235 could theoretically send a plane around the world 80 times at a top speed of 2,500 mph. [See p. 43L; Vol. IX, 58D-E; VIII, 302N]

The AEC also disclosed during the past week that the U.S.' first atom plant for submarines was already "partly built." [See Vol. X, pp. 236G, 121J]

New York Bans Movie. Director Robert Rossellini's *The Miracle*, one of 3 parts of the film *Ways of Love*, was banned in New York by the State Board of Regents Feb. 16 as sacrilegious. Showings stopped pending court tests. [See Vol. X, p. 427P]

Providence, R.I. banned *The Blue Angel* Feb. 21.

Lotte Lehmann, concert and opera soprano, announced her retirement in New York Feb. 16 after a 40-year career.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

THE HIGH GROUND, psychological murder mystery, by Charlotte Hastings. English melodrama in a convent setting with a nun saving a girl convicted of the crime by uncovering the murderer. Staged by Herman Shumlin. Produced by Albert H. Rosen. In cast: Margaret Webster, Leueen MacGrath, Tom Helmore, Logan Ramsey. Feb. 20 at 48th St. Theater. (3-5-0)*

THE KING OF FRIDAY'S MEN, by Michael J. Molloy. An Irish comedy set in 1787 about a great fighter who saves a pretty maiden from a lecherous landlord. Directed by David Alexander, who succeeded John Burrell. Presented by Michael Grace. Starring Walter Macken. With Maggie McNamara, Ian Martin, Frederic Tozere, Sean McClory, Tudor Owen. Feb. 21 at the Playhouse. (2-6-0)*

RAZZLE DAZZLE, a revue in 2 acts and 17 scenes. Sketches and lyrics by Mike Stewart. Music by Leo Schumer, Shelley Mowell, James Reed Lawlor, Bernice Kroll & Irma Jurist. Staged by Edward Reveaux. Presented by David Heilwell, Derrick Lynn-Thomas. In the cast: Dorothy Greener, Lee Goodman, Barbara Hamilton, Jet MacDonald. New York's first review on a central stage. Edison Arena. Feb. 19. (3-2-3)*

THE SMALL HOURS, by George S. Kaufman & Leueen MacGrath (his wife). 26-scene drama about publisher's unhappy wife and her problems to save her marriage and her family. Presented by Max Gordon. Staged by Kaufman. In 29-member cast: Dorothy Stickney, Paul McGrath, Joyce Lear, Michael Wager, Joan Wetmore. Feb. 15 at National. (3-4-1)*

Closed

THE GREEN BAY TREE, Feb. 17. (20 performances) [See p. 47J]

*1st fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d unfavorable. [See p. 23G]

NEW BOOKS

AMERICANS IN GLASSHOUSES, by Leslie James. Englishman pokes fun at Americans—and Englishmen. Feb. 20. (Schuman, $2)†

CAROLINE HICKS, by Walter Karig. Racy novel about Washington (D.C.) girl army. BOMC selection. Feb. 21. (Rinehart, $3.50)*

THE EXPLORATIONS OF GEORGE BURTON, by John F. Wharton. Discussion of modern man's problems in fictional guise. Feb. 16. (Simon & Schuster, 294 pp., $3)*

THE GRAND PEREGRINATION: Being the Life and Adventures of Fernao Mendes Pinto, by Maurice Collis. Fascinating biog. of 16th century Portuguese adventurer. Feb. 20. (Macmillan, 313 pp., $4.50)†

INTO THIN AIR, by Warren Beck. Delicate novel about old man and his love for neighbor's wife. Feb. 19. (Knopf, $3)*

MORNING JOURNEY, by James Hilton. Novel about Hollywood actress. Lit. Guild selection. Feb. 19. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 345 pp., $3)*

THE REEF, by Keith Wheeler. Novel about redemption of a coward on Tarawa. Feb. 19. (Dutton, $3)*

SCIENCE AND COMMON SENSE, by Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard pres. Explains scientific point of view to layman. Feb. 19. (Yale, 371 pp., $4)†

THE STORY OF ARTURO TOSCANINI, by David Ewen. Biog. of the conductor. Feb. 19. (Holt, $2.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Segregation. The Georgia Legislature Feb. 15 passed a state budget with a provision that all funds would be barred to public schools and colleges if any white school in either group admits a Negro. The move was an attempt to circumvent recent federal court orders against segregation [see pp. 29D, 24A; Vol. X, p. 311F]. (2 of Gov. Herman Talmadge's bills to restrict newspapers especially the combined *Atlanta Journal* and *Constitution*, were passed by the Senate Feb. 13, but the House adjourned Feb. 16 without voting on them because of mounting opposition.)

Maryland's Gen. Assembly Feb. 15 repealed the 1904 Jim Crow law requiring the segregation of races on intrastate trains and steamboats. [See Vol. X, p. 326K]

The New York City Council Feb. 16 passed a bill prohibiting discrimination against Negroes in city-assisted private housing projects. It was directed primarily at projects of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. [See Vol. X, pp. 278F, 180D]

Federal Report. The Office of Education reported Feb. 14 that of $3.5 billion Congress votes annually for education it gets only $34 million or less than 1%. It said at least 500,000 elementary and secondary schoolrooms are needed, that only 1/3 of the 100,000 new teachers needed annually for elementary schools are now being trained, that 50% of American youth drop out before completing any program, that only half the top 5% of high school graduates get to college. [See Vol. X, p. 54H]

A N.Y. *Times* survey disclosed Feb. 12 that 20,000 to 25,000 faculty members of American colleges—out of 125,000—will be dropped this year or will not be replaced if called into the services or war jobs, because of a sharp drop in enrollment. A Jan. 15 survey indicted that nearly 3 million children were receiving an "impaired" education because of inflationary building costs, overcrowding and a teacher shortage. [See Vol. X, p. 54J]

Teacher Training Scored. Less than half the present 1,200 colleges and universities that offer courses giving students teaching licenses would meet reasonable standards as schools for the training of teachers, Dr. Finis E. Engleman said Feb. 15. Connecticut Comm. of Education and chairman of the Natl. Education Assn.'s commission on teacher education and professional standards, he called training conditions "chaotic" and urged weeding out incompetents. He addressed the American Assn. of Colleges for Teacher Education meeting in Atlantic City Feb. 15-16. A resolution was adopted opposing drafting of 18-year-olds. [See p. 30A; Vol. X, 71M]

Catholics. The Vatican's *L'Osservatore Della Domenica* reported Feb. 14 that Karl Marx' *Capital* is prohibited for Roman Catholics although it is not on the Church's Index.

Pope Pius XII urged in a Lenten eve message Feb. 6 that the priesthood and laymen "multiply their efforts to stem the invasion of moral evil which contaminates . . . public and private life" He compared world conditions today with the 4th and 5th centuries marked by barbarian invasions. [See p. 10D]

The Congregation of the Holy Office Feb. 3 warned the faithful against believing in "miracles" that have not been recognized by the Church. As an example, it cited the case of Mrs. Mary Anna Van Hoof, a farm woman whose claims of visions of the Virgin Mary brought thousands of visitors to Necedah, Wis. last year. [See Vol. X, p. 264B]

Rotary Clubs are not considered "suspect" in the U.S., Ireland and probably Canada, Australia, Italy, Switzerland and England, a Vatican source said Jan. 26. Roman Catholics may therefore continue to join them, but not in Spain, Holland and certain Latin American countries. *L'Osservatore Romano* issued a "clarification" Jan. 26 of the Jan. 11 decree ordering clergy not to join the Rotary movement. It said clergy may attend open meetings devoted to welfare and social service. [See p. 11B]

The Sacred Rota granted 49 annulments of marriages in 149 cases last year, the Vatican said Feb. 2.

The Pope nominated Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo Feb. 16 to be secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, which protects faith and morals. [See p. 24D]

Vatican Denounced. Paul Blanshard, author of *American Freedom and Catholic Power*, and the Rev. Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, president of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church & State, charged at a Washington conference Feb. 1 that the Vatican wanted to establish "a clerical dictatorship" in the U.S. Blanshard compared Vatican and Soviet aims and said, "We are confronted with 2 forms of foreign imperialism that are both animated by their own type of self-interest." Next day officials of the Catholic War Veterans and the Knights of Columbus called the charges bigoted and said Catholics would always defend the American Constitution. [See Vol. X, p. 199L; IX, 135P]

World Council on Peace. The Executive Com. of the World Council of Churches, meeting in Paris Feb. 2, sent an open letter to 158 religious denominations in 43 countries decrying the present "war psychosis" and armaments race. It urged negotiations to insure peace. 3 Americans who concurred in the declaration: Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Charles P. Taft and Dr. Franklin Clark Fry. [See Vol. X, pp. 287P, 232F]

OBITUARIES

Sir James Andrews, 74, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland since 1937; Feb. 18 in Comber, Northern Ireland.

Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, 59, U.S.A. (retired), Wainwright's chief of staff on Corregidor, Japanese prisoner for 40 months; Feb 17 in Faribault, Minn. [See Vol. IV, p. 264P]

Dr. Hans Boeckler, 75, chairman of the West German Trade Union Confed. who won labor the right to share in management of heavy industry; Feb. 16 in Cologne. [See p. 42F]

Otto Bremer, 83, German-born banker, chairman of Schmidt Brewery, American Natl. Bank; Feb. 18 in St. Paul.

George B. Christian Jr., 78, lifelong friend, secretary to Pres. Harding; Feb. 9 in Washington of heart attack.

Ralph C. Coxhead, 58, developer of Vari-Typer, founder-chairman Ralph C. Coxhead Corp.; Feb. 6 in Palm Beach, Fla.

A **John G. Erhardt,** 61, U.S. Amb. to South Africa, postwar Min. to Austria; Feb. 18 in Capetown. [See Vol. X, p. 140L]

E. S. Fentress, 74, publisher of *Waco News-Tribune, Austin American Statesman, Port Arthur News;* Feb. 14 in Waco, Tex.

André Paul Guillaume Gide, 81, leading French writer, winner of Nobel Prize for Literature (1947), author of more than 50 books (novels, poems, farces, criticism, travel, memoirs, journals and an autobiography, up to age of 25, entitled, *If I Die,* partly a defense of Oscar Wilde); Feb. 19 in Paris. His most famous books: *Corydon, The Counterfeiters, Symphony Pastorale, The Prodigal Son, The Immoralist, The Vatican Swindle* (on which he based his play, *Les Caves du Vatican—Cellars of the Vatican,* produced in Paris last month). [See Vol. X, pp. 418P, 135L, 23E, 7G]

B

Dr. Charles D. Hart, 79, Boy Scout leader; Feb. 14 in Phila.

Henri René Lenormand, 66, French playwright *(Simoun, The Failures, The Possessed);* Feb. 16 in Paris.

Cyril Maude, 88, onetime Britain's leading light comedy actor (most famous role: "Grumpy"); Feb. 20 in Torquay, Eng.

Arnold Pressburger, 65, Austrian-born movie producer in Europe & Hollywood for 41 years; Feb. 17 in Hamburg.

Harold A. Stretch, 60, publisher, *Camden* (N.J.) *Courier-Post;* Feb. 1 in Palm Beach, Fla.

C **Dr. Horace Horton Underwood,** 60, pres. emeritus of Chosun Christian U., son of America's first Protestant missionary in Korea and adviser to U.S. Army; Feb. 20 in Pusan, Korea. His wife was murdered in Seoul in 1949. [See Vol. IX, p. 352K]

SPORTS

D

WINNERS

Bridge. American Contract Bridge League (U.S. natl.) titles in Chicago: Vanderbilt Cup team-of-4 Feb. 18—John R. Crawford of Phila. and Sam Stayman, George Rapee and B. Jay Becker of N.Y.; Life and Senior Masters pairs Feb. 14—Mrs. Helen Sobel of New York & Charles H. Goren of Phila.; Life Masters individual Feb. 12—Sidney Silodor of Phila.; Senior Masters individual Feb. 11—James Epstein of St. Louis. [See Vol. X, 412F]

Boxing. Non-title bout in Philadelphia Feb. 19: Joe Miceli, New York welterweight, won upset 10-round decision over Ike Williams of Trenton, N.J., lightweight champion. [See p. 12H]

E **Golf.** $10,000 Rio Grande Valley open in Harlingen, Tex. Feb. 18: Charles Klein of San Antonio, for $2,000. . . . $7,500 Mexican Open in Mexico City Feb. 18: Roberto De Vicenzo of Argentina, for $1,785. [See p. 56H]

Horse Racing. $68,450 San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita, Arcadia, Calif., Feb 17: Calumet Farm's All Blue, Willie Shoemaker up, for $44,850 [See pp. 56H-J, 48B-C]

Racquets. Tuxedo Gold Racquets, Tuxedo Park, N.Y., Feb. 12: R. A. A. Holt, England, over Robert Grant 3d. [See X, 72G]

U.S. title in Detroit Feb. 18: Grant over Stanley Pearson.

Squash. Natl. squash title, Chicago, Feb. 12: retained by Ed F Hahn, 38, Detroit, over Henri Salaun, Boston. [See X, p. 56A]

New Basketball Gambling Scandal. The year's 2d gambling scandal involving bribery of players to "fix" college basketball games at Madison Sq. Garden in New York broke this week. 6 nationally topflight players of Long Island U. and City College of N.Y., an NYU player, an ex-LIU player and an alleged gambler-payoff man were arrested on bribery charges. The players confessed. 6 of those held were arrested Feb. 18:

Edward Warner, 21, Edward Roman, 22, and Alvin Roth, 21, CCNY regulars, charged with taking up to $1,500 each to protect G gamblers on the "point spread" in 3 games CCNY lost in December and January. CCNY, led by Warner, won both of last year's major national tournaments but had lost 7 of 18 games this year.

Edward Gard, 23, of last season's Long Island U. team, charged with persuading the other players to take bribes.

Harvey (Connie) Schaff, 21, NYU player charged with taking pay to feel out others on the NYU team about fixing games.

Salvatore T. Sollazzo, 45, N.Y. jewelry manufacturer who has served prison time for robbery and jewelry theft, was held as the gambler who paid off. Roberto Sabatini, 60, identified as Sollazzo's bookmaker, was held as a witness.

3 stars of this year's LIU team who were picked up late Feb. H 19 confessed next day they took $18,500 through Gard to see that Sollazzo won point-spread bets against LIU on 3 games last season, which LIU lost, and 4 this season, which it won by smaller margins than expected. The LIU players arrested: Sherman White, 22, highest scoring major college player in the country this year, "player of the year" choice of *The Sporting News;* Adolph Bigos, 25, team captain; LeRoy Smith, 21. LIU announced withdrawal from all intercollegiate sports Feb. 20. It had won 20, lost 4 this basketball season. CCNY decided to complete its season's schedule. N.Y. Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan said $17,490 in hoarded bribery money had been turned in Feb. J 21 by Warner, White, Bigos and Smith but was probably legally theirs. [See p. 40A]

Baseball. 1951 contracts signed by major league stars: Ted Williams, 32, with the AL Boston Red Sox for an estimated $125,000 Feb. 8. He is believed to be baseball's highest paid performer, outranking the New York Yankees' Joe DiMaggio, 36, who signed for about $100,000 Feb. 7. Stan Musial, 30, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder-first baseman and NL batting champ, signed Feb. 18 for an undisclosed amount believed near $75,000, a record NL salary. Other signings: Detroit 3d-baseman George Kell for about $40,000 Feb. 7. Hal Newhouser, Detroit pitcher, for estimated $40,000 Feb. 19. Brooklyn 2d-baseman Jackie Robinson, 32, for about $36,000 Feb. 4. [See Vol. X, pp. 328A, 48K-L, 32L] . . . The NL Phillies signed Ben Tompkins. Texas U. infielder and football quarterback, for a $50,000 bonus Jan. 31. [See p. 39P] K

Havana won the pennant Feb. 19 in the winter Cuban league.

Football. NFL Pres. Bert Bell ruled Feb. 7 that this year's NFL divisions will be: American—Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland, New York Giants, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington; National—Chicago Bears, Detroit, Green Bay, Los Angeles, New York Yanks, San Francisco. [See p. 40B] . . . Alvin (Bo) McMillin, Detroit coach the past 3 seasons, replaced Earle (Greasy) Neale as Philadelphia Eagles coach Feb. 8. [See Vol. X, p. 412D] . . . Clark Shaughnessy, 1949 Los Angeles Rams coach, became technical adviser and vice president of the Chicago Bears Feb. 10. [See Vol. X, p. 64J] . . . Sid Luckman, a vice president of the Chicago Bears and star quarterback for 12 years, retired as a player Feb. 13. [See Vol. VII, p. 396K-L] . . . Auburn (Ala. Poly. Inst.), which did not win a game last year, dismissed coach Earl Brown Feb. 11. . . . Bill Meek, asst. coach at Maryland U., was named head football coach at Kansas State College Feb. 10. He succeeds Ralph Graham. Larry (Moon) Mullins is Kansas State's new athletic director. [See p. 48E] L

Wayne Woodrow (Woody) Hayes, 38, of Miami U. in Oxford, M O., was named Ohio State head coach Feb. 18. [See p. 40C-D]

MISCELLANEOUS

Atlantic Air Record. A twin-jet British Canberra bomber set an unofficial world record in flying the 2,100 miles from Aldergrove RAF Base near Belfast, Northern Ireland to Gander, Nfld. in 4 hrs. 40 mins. at a 445 mph. average speed Feb. 21. Squadron Leader A. E. Callard was pilot. The plane is en route to Washington for study by the USAF. [See p. 40K-L] N

PRR Indicted for Wreck. A county grand jury in New Brunswick, N.J. indicted the Pennsylvania R.R. Feb. 19 on 84 counts of manslaughter, one for each person killed in the wreck Feb. 6 at Woodbridge, N.J. The railroad could be fined $1,000 on each count. [See p. 56M]

Divorced. Actress Linda Darnell, 27, from cameraman Peverell Marley, 50, in Los Angeles Feb. 19, because he was rude to her friends and family. [See Vol. X, pp. 351B, 279J] . . . Betty Bryant Borst Charteris from mystery writer *(The Saint)* Leslie Charteris, 43, in Los Angeles Feb. 19, because he ignored and insulted her. [See Vol. VI, p. 242B] . . . Actress Barbara Stanwyck, 43, from actor Robert Taylor, 39, in Los Angeles Feb. 21, because of "mental suffering," too many separations due to work. [See Vol. X, p. 412M-N] P

Married. Actor Barry Nelson and actress Teresa Celli, in Boston Feb. 19. [See Vol. IX, p. 415K]